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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, APRIL 18, 1898.

Prompt Action Wanted.

Another week of the war crisis opens up with a varied assortment of certainties and uncertainties. One of the certainties, at least it has come to be accepted as a certainty, is that we shall have war with Spain; that the United States government will intervene by force to stop the war in Cuba and bring about the freedom of the people on the island and a republican form of government. The principal uncertainty is what will be the form of the resolution of Congress authorizing the President to proceed to carry out this programme—whether it will recognize the present insurgent government, according to the resolution passed by the senate, or whether the house action will be adopted by both branches of the national legislature. To-day may decide the matter, and it may require more than to-day.

After the issue between the two houses is decided and both agree on the decision of the conference committee, will come the ultimatum to Spain, providing the President approves of what ever final action is taken. Spain shows no signs of backing down, though she shows many signs of wanting to avert war, if possible, and if she can do so in safety. It is reasonably sure that the two houses of Congress will agree, but it is not sure that the President will approve of the recognition of the existing Cuban republic should that feature be retained in the resolution finally agreed upon. In any event, it is impossible that war can be averted, as the matter stands now, the main uncertainty above noted, being as to the form of the declaration under which this government will proceed.

The factions in Congress are hearing from the country, and are not likely to delay a settlement of their differences any longer. Now that the inevitable is at hand, the country wants action, for the time has arrived when further delay is dangerous. The next twenty-four hours is likely to witness some sort of action, and in the meantime the government is proceeding with all preparations for war with the same energy that would be exercised if war were already declared. No time is being lost in this respect.

The country, while it has settled down to the conviction that hostilities are coming within a brief time, is anxious that the matter shall be brought to a head at once. If there is to be a conflict the people want no further time wasted by factional or partisan bickerings in Congress that might give Spain advantage. They believe that the sooner the inevitable is over the better, much as they would have preferred honorable peace. They have faith in the wisdom of the statesmen at Washington to agree upon a course that will stand before the world as just and honorable, as they have faith in the administration to carry out the matter to success, but they want no further delay. It is hoped that the country will not be kept under the strain longer than it will take for prompt action on the part of the two houses of Congress in getting together.

Let All Stand Together.

Newspapers that are engaged in rabid attacks upon those leaders in Congress, and especially in the senate, who have held out against the recognition of the present insurgent government in Cuba, preferring to give the President the power he asked for, to stop the war and establish a stable government for the Cubans, are going to the extremes of impugning their motives, and are applying to them offensive epithets.

It does not necessarily follow that speeches of the firebrand order indicate that their authors are any more patriotic or discreet than those leaders who maintain cool heads and advise action that will avoid complications in the future after peace is enforced. The latter believe in American rights and in the duty of this country as much as those who take the extreme views. They believe also in the wisdom of the United States, if it is to go into a war to sacrifice perhaps thousands of human lives to free Cuba, in retaining its right to make the government it will help to establish a stable one, and in giving the people it makes free the right to organize their own government.

Men should not be made the target of abuse of their own countrymen for counselling the wise conduct of a war of intervention, inspired by humane motives, as well as by a righteous desire to avenge the murder of our sailors while on a peaceful mission to the Cuban capital. They may not agree with the radical element, but they are no less earnest in behalf of right and justice. The position of these senators was clearly,

eloquently and sensibly defined by Senator White, of California, in his speech in the senate Saturday, when he said: "Those of us who dissent from the majority do so from motives of conscience, but whatever resolution is passed pledging this country to a declaration of hostilities will have to decide whether right or wrong, you will find no deserters in the cause. We have our opinions deeply rooted, perhaps, and firmly set, but we are all Americans. When that judgment is rendered, there is but one action that can be taken. Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, we will march forward with equal step to vindicate the conduct of the government which we believe to be the best that Almighty God has permitted in all times, and on the morrow, when this crisis shall come upon us, from every house top in the United States let there be hung the stars and stripes."

Have any of the extremists in Congress or the senate uttered any more patriotic sentiment than this? The conservatives have tried all they could to take what they considered a wise action which, while it would lead to the same end, (intervention and the driving of Spain from Cuba), would make the cause of the United States a just one before the world. We believe they have been actuated by a proper spirit, and have not been controlled by a clamor for war at any cost, regardless of all rules that should govern nations in going to war. Senators who have differed from them have also, we believe, been sincere in their belief in the course they have pursued. But the whole country should now unite in supporting whatever move is taken, for, as Senator White has said, speaking for the minority who favored the house resolutions, "there is now but one action to be taken."

In the face of a crisis, when unity of all elements is so essential to success, there should be no crimination and recrimination, no factional or partisan jealousies. Differences as to methods of procedure should be buried, and the confidence in the courage and ability of the government to work out the end desired should be exhibited in every quarter. On the great question of national defense and offense in a war for humanity there should be no domestic division when the great event comes.

Disgraceful, if True.

If the report from Washington that politics is cropping out in the Cuban matter as a result of a visit of Mr. Bryan to Washington is true, the effect of the interference of a partisan leader, in order to draw party lines on a question of such great moment to the whole country, will be anything but good. It is said that Mr. Bryan is responsible for lining the Democrats up in favor of the Turpie amendment to the senate resolution passed Saturday night. It is even stated that Bryan was summoned to Washington for that purpose, and to get the silver men in line to antagonize the house resolution.

In view of all the circumstances and the gravity of the situation, this development ought to, and doubtless will, cause a reaction of sentiment among the people. It is almost impossible to conceive how the representatives of the people should permit themselves to be used as cat's-paws of political adventurers to divide the forces of the United States on party lines on a question at issue between our own country and a foreign power at so critical a moment.

What has become of all the patriotic non-partisan spirit that prevailed in congressional circles a few days ago, that a faction of the Democratic party should, for its own advantage in promoting a party question, which has nothing to do with our relations with Spain, seek to divide the country at such a time? What right has Mr. Bryan to engage in such an effort to further his own political ambitions at the cost of national unity when a war for a mighty principle is impending? Does he suppose the people of this country will have patience with any such prostitution of the power of political leadership? Patriotism, wisdom, everything must be thrown to the dogs; the principles which are involved must be cast aside; the impulse of the people to unite in one solid mass and to forget party questions at a time when all American citizens should stand shoulder to shoulder must be ignored that a faction of a political party may use the crisis for its own selfish ends and to make cheap capital for itself.

Senator Aldrich is right when he says the circumstance is unfortunate. He might have gone further and said it was disgraceful. It is not likely to do much harm, but that fact does not lessen the contempt the American people will have for the men who have sought to make of so serious a national crisis a foot ball of party politics.

No Cause for Fear.

Just now, when much speculation is being indulged in concerning the relative strength of the navies of the United States and Spain, and some uneasy ones are worried in spirit lest the Spanish equipment should prove more powerful than we anticipate. It is right that we should understand that these fears are absolutely baseless. Harper's Weekly, referring to this subject, says that in order that timid souls may not be unduly perturbed by stories that are printed in the daily papers concerning the very powerful ships of the Spanish navy, it is well, perhaps, to say that the Spanish navy is not more than one-third as powerful as our own, and is probably still less effective. The Weekly truthfully remarks:

"The power of our navies cannot be judged accurately by comparing ships and armaments. The conditions of the ships and guns must be reckoned with; and while the American ships are always in first class order, Spanish ships rarely are. There is the Alfonso XII., for instance, counted among the Spanish fleet of effective vessels. As a matter of fact, her boilers are in such condition that she cannot move. The relative effectiveness of navies depends on officers and crews—upon the human equation—and in that respect the American navy is as good as any in the world, and the Spanish navy is one of the weakest."

In making this comparison Harper's Weekly is simply repeating the testimony that has been given by naval experts of both American and Europe, who have viewed the relative conditions from unbiased standpoints—as experts, and not as sympathizers of one side or the other. Several days since the Intelligencer called attention to the expression of one of the greatest expert writers on naval matters in Spain, who seriously

warned his government that it would be no match for the United States in a war over Cuba. He showed how easily the United States could blockade Cuba and render the Spanish fleet powerless by cutting off means of obtaining supplies. He reasoned from logical, common sense standpoints, and seemed to regard the result of hostilities as a foregone conclusion, favorable to the United States.

The much talked of equipment of torpedo boats possessed by Spain is not regarded as formidable as some people suppose it is. The boats are small, and while they would be effective in harbor fighting, they would be able to do little damage in the open sea, particularly in a rough sea. They can carry but little coal, and cannot fire a distance greater than from 800 to 1,000 yards. There are many features in the Spanish armaments that appear at a disadvantage with the United States, and at present there is no need for any uneasiness.

A circus manager has offered to loan twenty-five elephants to the war department in case of war. Along with this advertising dodge is the interview with Lillian Russell, the actress, in which she expresses a desire to be an army nurse. It now remains for one of the New York yellow journals to offer to take the whole responsibility of conducting the war from the hands of the government. They should not both speak at once.

Senator Tillman tried to make a non-partisan war speech. Considering that it was Tillman, the effort was not bad, and a little more practice on this line may redeem him to some extent in the opinion of the country.

The local parks had their first real good opportunity of the season yesterday, and have no cause to complain of a lack of interest on the part of the public in the advantages they offer for the enjoyment of a pleasant day.

Some of our members of Congress should wait until war begins in order to indulge in their fighting propensities. It is better to stand united against a common foe than to fight each other.

A forecast of summer weather was granted us yesterday when the thermometer registered high enough to be within easy reach of the nineties.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Under any Other Rule They Would Prove Unfit for Us.

New York Sun: The Philippines are the most beautiful islands in the world. Their richness is rivaled only by that of Java, whence the Dutch nation has drawn the wealth that has contributed to make it the richest per capita in Europe. The inhabitants are amiable and intelligent and willing to be industrious. A state of order only is necessary, assuring to them the fruits of their labor, to transform a Spanish inferno into one of the jewels of this terrestrial sphere. For centuries Spain has sucked the blood of this fair region, abjecting the wretched beings who inhabit it to a systematic torture far worse than the regime of simple murder to which the English lately put an end in Africa. To any sovereignty put over the Philippines must need be a source of wealth. (to quote the *concepcion*, old doctor), beyond the dreams of avarice.

Even under Spanish blight the trade of the United States with Manila is respectable; not so many years ago it was large. With a few years of enlightened administration it is entirely safe to say that the trade of the group would exceed tenfold what it has ever been. The principal customer would be Japan, which is prepared to take all the sugar the islands can produce. This would not be shipped in the raw, but refined on the spot in successful competition with the English refineries at Hong Kong. Had the United States at this time but a title of the maritime and commercial enterprise that distinguishes a generation, but just past from the stage, it would not be a painful task to make an agreement that appeals and at the same time to every generous sentiment and every instinct of humanity.

To take Manila is to take the Philippines. Its position is a more commanding one, even than that of Havana in Cuba. To the few Spanish troops scattered in small detachments through the group there will be no alternative but surrender. Besides, the presence of the American squadron and the occupation of Manila will be the signal for an instant uprising of the people in overwhelming force. Any return of the islands to Spanish misrule will be quite out of the question. The United States cannot, without disgrace, shirk any of the responsibilities of their position. A juncture is at hand when the parochial needs rise above the horizon lying beyond that that is visible from the dome of the capitol. All of its problems must be met, and for all of them a solution found that is worthy of statesmen and of national destiny.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Truth is mighty—that is, it's mighty scarce.

It requires a good-sized closet for some family skeletons.

An ounce of care is worth a pound of repair to the cyclist.

Only about one-third of what a man positively knows is true.

There seems to be a good many misdeeds in the game of matrimony.

Secret societies have charms that are often displayed on watch chains.

Pedigrees and epitaphs are intended to perpetuate ready-made reputations.

When it comes to delivering a speech, the expressman isn't always successful.

Thousands of men drink themselves to death for every one that dies of thirst.

The loafer seldom labors under a mistake—or under anything else, for 't that matter.

The attentions of the slender and graceful wasp are often too pointed to be agreeable.

Personal magnetism enables a man to make others believe he is right when they know he is wrong.

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but it takes lots of advertising to sell soap, nevertheless.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the fluting of the amateur musician should rattle his neighbor's temper.—Chicago Daily News.

A Long Look Ahead.

The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of electioneering gossip, and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malnourished, bilious, rheumatic, costive or nervous.

It costs a day's pay for a telephone in your residence, take one and get your name in the new telephone book.

PIANOS.



A Really Good Piano

Is not a luxury—no parlor is complete without one. It contributes more to home comfort, pleasure and refinement than any other one thing.

The Stultz & Bauer

Is a really good piano—in many respects the best piano. Don't buy before coming in to inspect it.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

THE PANHANDLE RAILROAD.

The Wonderful Advance in Its Stock in One Year—Noteworthy Appreciation.

New York Commercial Chronicle of Saturday last: The annual report of this company, commonly known as the Pan-Handle road, has been received this week. The affairs of the property have latterly attracted a good deal of attention. The stock of the road has within recent periods developed considerable activity and become quite a favorite on the New York stock exchange. In the great rise in values which has occurred on the exchange the last twelve months no security has occupied a more conspicuous place. In March of last year the common stock sold at eleven and one-half, in December it had risen to thirty-nine and one-half; the present year the price made a further advance, touching forty-six and one-fourth in February, and being quoted now at near the same figure. The preferred stock, which in June, 1897, sold at forty-four and one-eighth, now commands 60 3/4.

Such a noteworthy appreciation in values reflects not only improved earnings and improved business conditions in the territory served by the road and in the country at large, but it reflects the fact that the property is controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad, and therefore is operated in an efficient and highly conservative way. With a road managed by the Pennsylvania and in accordance with Pennsylvania standards, such questions as to whether the accounts portray accurately the condition and earning capacity of the property and whether the cost of keeping the road in full repair has been properly charged against earnings, never come up. The fact is accepted as a foregone conclusion. In addition it is to be borne in mind that the Pan-Handle forms an integral part of the Pennsylvania system, without the control of which the efficiency and strategic position of the Pennsylvania would be impaired.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BODILY pain loses its terror if you've

a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort.

M. L. YOCUM, Cameron, Pa., says, "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport.

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tormented babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. For Sale by Dr. J. C. CUTICURA SOAP.

How to Cure Every Baby Humors, mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE INTELLIGENCER

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

ORDER FOR

Uncle Sam's Navy

.....Art Portfolio,

No. 3.

Bring this order together with 10 cents in silver for each Portfolio.

"THE INTELLIGENCER"

PORTFOLIO: DEPARTMENT, Wheeling, W. Va.

If to be sent by mail add 2 cents for postage.

Portfolio No. 1 Can Still Be Had.

J. S. RHODES & CO.

Attend

J. S. Rhodes & Co.'s.....

Odd Lot Sale.

40 pieces of Wool Dress Goods, were 25c to 40c, a good many pieces of the celebrated Broadcloth Dress Goods among them. Choice of the lot 10c a yard.

A lot of Children's Spring Jackets from last season, at 25c to 35c—not one-fourth the value.

A lot of yard wide Brown Muslin, the five-cent kind—in remnants—at 2 1/2c a yard.

Another lot of these fine White Embroidered Flannels at 40c—the 75c kind.

A lot of Elderdawn Pillows at 15c, 25c and 40c.

Baby Carriage Robes at 50c. Fast Colored Calico at 25c. Indigo Blue Shirtings at 50c. Odd Curtains cheap.

J. S. Rhodes & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

No. 1311 Alley H..... 5 00

No. 27 Twentieth street..... 13 00

4-roomed house Martin's Ferry..... 3 00

3 rooms Martin's Ferry, natural gas fixtures for fuel and light..... 7 00

4-roomed house and 6 acres ground Peter's Run..... 6 00

No. 1603 Wetzel street..... 12 00

No. 6 Sixteenth street, below Forty-eighth street..... 13 00

No. 12 Indiana street..... 17 00

No. 104 Main street..... 12 00

No. 355 Main street, rooms and both cases furnished..... 12 00

No. 1315 McCulloch street, store room and dwelling..... 13 00

No. 311 Chapline street..... 12 00

No. 123 Fourteenth street..... 22 00

No. 123 Fourteenth street..... 22 00

No. 218 Market street..... 20 00

No. 222 Market street..... 20 00

No. 421 Sixteenth street, both cases, 8 rooms..... 18 00

No. 30 Sixteenth street, bottling cellar..... 12 00

No. 22 Sixteenth street, office room..... 10 00

No. 37 South Front street, first floor..... 17 00

No. 1402 Warren street..... 5 00

No. 147 Warren street..... 5 00

No. 1615 Main street, store or office..... 12 00

7-roomed dwelling Pleasant Valley..... 25 00

Store room on Market street..... 5 00

No. 294 Main street, 3 rooms..... 5 00

No. 293 Alley E, 2 rooms..... 5 00

3-roomed house Pleasant Valley..... 5 00

Works, east of Mt. De Chantal..... 5 00

3-roomed house Wheeling Creek..... 5 00

Stable rear of 160 Market street..... 5 00

Stable 1516 Alley B..... 5 00

FOR SALE.

No. 3527 Chapline street, a full lot..... \$1,700

JAMES A. HENRY,

Real Estate Agent, Collector, Notary Public and Pension Attorney, No. 1615 Main street.

.....TO LET.....

No. 132 Fourteenth street, 7-room dwelling, with both gas and bath.

No. 37 South Front street, 7-room dwelling, with both gas and bath.

No. 146 South Broadway, 7-room dwelling, with all modern conveniences.

No. 104 South Penn street, 8-room dwelling, with all conveniences and nicely located.

No. 46 South Huron street, 6 rooms, both gas and bath, and attic.

No. 22 Zane street, 5 rooms.

No. 21 Vermont street, 5 rooms.

No. 123 Zane street, 5 rooms, first floor.

No. 123 Zane street, 4 rooms, second floor.

No. 97 South Front street, 3 rooms, first floor.

No. 97 South Front street, 3 rooms, second floor, and attic.

No. 127 Broadway, 4 rooms.

No. 1217 McCulloch street, 4 rooms.

No. 81 North York street, 4-room cottage.

No. 153 Fifteenth street, 3 rooms.

G. O. SMITH,

REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE

Exchange Bank Building.

Houses and Rooms To Let.

No. 54 N. York St., 7 rooms and bath.

No. 1049 Main St., 5 rooms and bath.

No. 66 S. Broadway, 5 rooms.

No. 65 S. Broadway, 6 rooms.

No. 121 Thirty-third St., 5 rooms.

Flat of 4 rooms and bath, on second floor.

No. 1314 Market St., Store and dwelling corner Eighteenth and Wood Sts.

No. 1049 Main St., lodge-room.

No. 123 Fourteenth St., 6 rooms and bath.

No. 131 Fourteenth St., 7 rooms and bath.

No. 1031 Chapline St., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

No. 1229 McCulloch St., 3 rooms.

No. 45 S. Front St., 7 rooms.

No. 30 Ohio St., 3 rooms.

No. 89 S. York St., 3 rooms.

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Loans negotiated on Life Insurance Policies, on Stocks and Bonds, and on City Real Estate.

RINEHART & TATUM,

CITY BANK BUILDING.

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FOR RENT.

59 Twelfth street, 7 rooms and bath room.